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KEITH & CO.
MANUAL OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF
INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN MEDICAL
PLANTS

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A NEW WORK ON MATERIA MEDICA.

JUST PUBLISHED :

4th EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS,

Concentrated Organic Medicines :

Being a practical exposition of the Therapeutical Properties and Clinical Employment of the

Combined Proximate Medicinal Constituents

OF

Indigenous and Foreign Medicinal Plants,

Together with a brief history of Crude Organic Remedies, Constituents of Plants, Concentrated Medicines, Official Preparations, &c. 8vo. pp. 446. By GROVER COE, M.D.

—◆◆—
This is the latest and most complete work upon the Concentrated Medicines yet issued from the press. It is full, yet terse, concise, and eminently practical. To all who wish to keep pace with progressive therapeutic science, this work is an invaluable acquisition.

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TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The chief objections to the employment of Crude Organic Medicines have been, their UNCERTAINTY as regards the possession of the therapeutic powers ascribed to them; their UNRELIABILITY, from the want of uniformity of strength; their BULK, and consequent DIFFICULTY of administration. All of these causes combined have brought into disrepute many valuable remedial agents, the therapeutic virtues of which would have been important additions to the Materia Medica.

The growth of plants, and the perfection of their nutritive and therapeutic constituents, are dependent upon many conditions, essentially requisite, such as heat, light, soil, meteoric influences, and their modifications. If one or more of these conditions are absent, the plant will not arrive at perfection. Too high a temperature will urge on the various functions of the plant to complete their labors prematurely. Too low a temperature will retard the organic energies of the plant, and prolong their labors into the frosts of winter, which there will shut out all further chances of maturity. The soil must be supplied with the various inorganic elements of the plant, and afford a sufficiency of water, in order that a proper degree of diluency of the various juices may be maintained. Excess of moisture also exercises an important influence over the growing plant. Thus it will be seen, that as the perfection of the constitu-

ents of plants is dependent upon so many modifications of season, it will be found next to impossible to secure two specimens, at different times during the year, of equal remedial value.

Repeated analyses have demonstrated the fact that specimens of the same plant, grown in different localities, will vary infinitely in the proportions of active principles yielded. Indeed, many specimens analysed have been found entirely destitute of any perfected medicinal principles whatever. Thus physicians of one section will laud the remedial virtues of a particular plant, while others, in a different locality, will be unable to discover any medicinal value whatever in the disputed article. This discrepancy may be dependent upon any of the before mentioned causes.

Tinctures, Syrups, Solid and Fluid Extracts, etc., prepared according to present formulas, vary infinitely in the amount of active principles resident therein. It needs but a glance at the mode of manufacturing such pharmaceutical preparations to perceive, that this must necessarily be the case. A stipulated amount of menstruum, as of alcohol of different per centages, is added to a certain amount of the crude material; allowed to digest for a time, then drawn off, and afterwards reduced by evaporation to the consistency necessary for a tincture or extract, either fluid or solid. The solvent, especially if the alcohol is of low per centage, will always take up more or less of the non-medicinal constituents, such as starch, mucilage, gum, sugar, etc., which gradually decompose, form combinations with the other elements of the plant, and finally render

inert many of the valuable active principles. And also, as it has been shown that the amount of the medicinal principles cannot be arrived at only by direct analysis and isolation, it will be readily seen that from the mode of preparation they must be devoid of uniformity of strength, and certainty in remedial value.

The above facts show the great necessity of a class of pharmaceutical preparations that will fully represent the therapeutic powers of the crude articles, divested of all extraneous and non-medicinal substances. They must have an uniformity of strength, and be prepared in such forms as to avoid bulky doses, and at the same time be easy of administration. Such remedies, either simple or compound, may be appropriately termed **POSITIVE MEDICAL AGENTS**. **POSITIVE**, not because they will **INFALLIBLY CURE DISEASE**, but because their sensible properties are **DEFINITE, UNIFORM, and CERTAIN**.

The medicinal virtues of plants do not, in a great majority of cases, depend upon a single resin, resinoid, neutral, or alkaloid principle, but upon two or more in combination. It is well known that Quinia does not by far represent the full remedial value of Peruvian Bark; neither is Morphia the medicinal equivalent of Opium. There are other active principles in Cinchona, all of which, in combination with Quinia, represent the full therapeutic powers of the bark. Now, if all the active principles of a particular root are carefully preserved, a preparation is secured that is the concentrated equivalent, in medicinal value, of the crude substance. This is desirable with all organic remedials. Such preparations we

present to the medical profession. Each article is a combination of the several active medicinal constituents of the crude substance from which it is extracted. The only exceptions are those where important virtues reside in Oils, or Oleo-Resins; when such is the case they are put up in isolated form.

We base our reputation and our claims to the confidence and support of the profession, as heretofore, upon the reliable character of the concentrated medicines of our manufacture, and pronounce them superior to all other concentrated preparations, for the following reasons:

1st.—They are not fractional isolations of single resin, resinoid, or alkaloid principles, but are composed of the various proximate medicinal principles inherent to each plant, which, each and several, are divested of all extraneous or non-medicinal admixture, and are combined in the same manner and proportions in which they existed in the plant.

2d.—Our preparations represent the total therapeutic value of the plants from which they are severally derived, combining all their proximate active constituents, and constituting their true *concentrated equivalents*.

3d.—They are *definite* in constitution and therapeutic power, *uniform* in medicinal strength, *reliable* in clinical practice, and not liable to vary, change, or deteriorate by age.

These are considerations which, it seems to us, must strike every practitioner as being the essential conditions requisite to be possessed by remedial agents. We solicit

investigation into the truthfulness of our statements and the merits of our preparations, and respectfully invite practitioners to call and see us, and ascertain for themselves the facts in relation to this new order of pharmacy. Physicians having difficult and obstinate diseases to treat, and which resist the influences of the ordinary remedials, are solicited to make trial of our remedies. Upon application, we will furnish small quantities of any of the remedies designated, for the purpose of testing their efficacy.

For a full and reliable history of the therapeutic properties and clinical employment of the concentrated medicines manufactured by us, the reader is respectfully referred to a volume, entitled "Concentrated Organic Medicines," by Grover Coe, M. D. For further particulars see cover.

CAUTION.

Our Label reads—"Prepared at the Laboratory of B. Keith & Co., New York," and upon the seal is impressed "B. Keith & Co., Organic Chemists, N. Y."

Only such as bear this label and seal will be warranted as genuine.

OUR OBJECT.

To provide for the profession with *compact*, *portable*, and *reliable* medicines, *positive* in their character, and prompt in their effects. Upon the realisation of these properties and results, by practitioners of medicine, we ground our hopes of future countenance and approbation.

We do not, nor never have appealed to the prejudices of the community, but to the intelligence of the profession, and, soliciting investigation, we cheerfully rely upon an unbiassed estimate of the evidence afforded them, to yield us a favorable verdict.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Our specification of the diseases in which these remedies are applicable, is necessarily quite limited. We give, in full, a statement of their therapeutic powers so far as ascertained, hence the physician, having properly diagnosticated his case, will be governed by the indications to be fulfilled in regard to the agent employed. He has but to acquaint himself thoroughly with their therapeutic powers to enable him to exhibit them successfully in all manifestations of diseased action.

DOSES.

We give the average doses for adult males. The modifying influences of age, sex, temperament, etc., will constitute criterions for graduation.

The usual medium doses being given, the physician's judgment will dictate the propriety of *time*, *quantity*, and *repetition*.

PRESERVATION.

These medicines, like others, should be kept closely corked in order to preserve their virtues. Some of them have a great affinity for water, and if left exposed will absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

ADMINISTRATION.

As a majority of these medicines are soluble in, or will mix with water, we consider it the best vehicle by which they can be administered. If it is desirable to avoid all unpleasant taste, a very convenient and superior vehicle is furnished by using the Jujube Capsules, manufactured and for sale by us.

PURITY.

We warrant our preparations to be pure. Some have pursued the plan of triturating extracts, oleo-resins, etc., with sugar of milk, and advertising them by the same names as the pure preparations. The physician does not discover the error until he receives his medicines, and to his disappointment he sees that he has lactinated instead of *pure concentrated medicines*.

Those who desire our articles should specify them when ordering of the druggists.

We would tender our sincere thanks to the medical profession for the liberal patronage thus far bestowed, and at the same time present the assurance, that it shall be our aim to supply them with reliable, pure, and positive medicines.

Respectfully,

B. KEITH & CO.

POWDERS.

GELSEMIN.

Derived from—*Gelseminum Sempervirens*.

Common names—*Yellow Jessamine, Wild Jessamine, Woodbine, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Febrifuge, nervine, anti-spasmodic, relaxant, alterative, emmenagogue, parturifacient, and narcotic.*

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, gonorrhea, chorea, spermatorrhea, epilepsy, paralysis, after-pains, convulsions, and to expel worms.*

Especially valuable in the treatment of fevers and hemorrhage of every kind; combined with quinine, hydrastin, or cerasein, it is valuable in the treatment of intermittent fever.

In acute diseases it is better to give the Gelsemin in doses of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one grain every one, two, or three hours. Average dose, one-half grain.

The following recipe has been found very efficacious in the treatment of spermatorrhea.

R. —Gelsemin	-	-	-	grs. viij.
Lupulin	-	-	-	“ xlviij.

Mix and divide into sixteen powders, give one at night, on retiring. It is an invaluable remedy in dysentery:—Give one-tenth to one-quarter of one grain after each evacuation, until cured.

MYRICIN.

Derived from—*Myrica Cerifera*.

Common name—*Bayberry.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, astringent, stimulant, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, and anti-syphilitic.*

Employment—*Apthous affections, scrofula, diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, leucorrhœa, catarrh, polypus, fistula, suppression of urine, to allay false labor pains, burns, chancres, and wherever a stimulating astringent is needed.*

In cases of atony of the digestive apparatus, and general debility, it will be found one of the most serviceable agents in the *Materia Medica*. As an alterative the Myricin is a medicine of considerable value, but must be given in combination with some laxative, to obviate its constipating tendency. It is successfully used in scrofula, dysentery, diarrhea, and where astringents or alteratives are indicated. Dose, two to four grains.

PODOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Podophyllum Peltatum*.

Common names—*Mandrake and May Apple*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Number of Principles—*Two, viz: Resinoid and Neutral*.

Properties — *Emetic, cathartic, cholagogue, resolvent, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, etc.*

Employment—*Fevers and inflammations of almost every type, all disorders of the liver, spleen, and other viscera, croup, pneumonia, rheumatism, both acute and chronic, scrofula, indigestion, venereal diseases, jaundice, piles, constipation, dropsy, gravel, inflammation of the bladder, suppression and retention of the urine, eruptions of the skin, amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ophthalmia, otorrhea, and, in short, whenever an alterative is required.*

In large doses, say from three to five grains, Podophyllin is an active emeto-cathartic; its operation is attended with copious bilious discharges, a lingering, death-like nausea, and frequently with severe griping pains in the small intestines. Vomiting seldom occurs until from two to four hours after the medicine has been administered. From this fact may be learned that the sickness, griping, and other unpleasant symptoms arise more from the acrid character of the morbid matters dislodged, than from the primary

influences of the remedy itself. The neutral principle is entirely soluble in the stomach, while the resinoid is soluble only in the enteric secretions. Podophyllin is often combined with various other remedies in order to modify its operation; among these, leptandrin, phytolacin, asclepin, oil of capsicum, xanthoxylin, caulophyllin, and gelsemin. Of all the valuable properties pertaining to the Podophyllin, perhaps none are more remarkable than its power, in connection with olive oil, of removing biliary concretions. Administer a full cathartic dose in combination with euphorbin and caulophyllin at night on retiring; the following morning, as soon as the nausea has subsided, give from four to eight ounces of olive oil.

In many respects the Podophyllin usually acts like the mercurial preparations. When given alone, its operation as a cathartic is slow, requiring from six to twelve hours for its full effects. If it is desirable to produce catharsis sooner than that, it is well to combine it with the bitartrate of potassa, or jalapin. In doses sufficiently small not to purge, if frequently repeated, will produce in many persons incipient ptyalism. In a few cases we have known this effect to follow the administration of a single cathartic dose; but it is always of a milder form than that produced by mercurials, without any danger of producing the secondary effects which are so often observed after the free exhibition of that remedial agent.

Its use is indicated in all cases where mercurials are usually given, and as the profession generally understand the indications for their use, they will readily learn to use the Podophyllin by a transfer of that knowledge.

In glandular diseases, primary and secondary syphilis, dropsies, dysentery, diarrhea, disease or torpidity of the liver, and in nearly all cases where an alterative or a cathartic is indicated, the Podophyllin has been fully and successfully tested. When judiciously given, it seldom disappoints the reasonable expectations of the physician.

Very much might be said on the merits and various uses of the Podophyllin, but the designed limits of this Manual

forbid. The various indications and mode of combination of the remedy will readily suggest themselves to the physician's mind. We invite the profession to try its merits, marking well its effects, and reporting to the profession, throughout the journals, the result of their observations.

The average cathartic dose of Podophyllin is two grains; an emeto-cathartic dose, from three to five grains, although one or two grains will frequently vomit; as an alterative, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain.

BAPTISIN.

Derived from—*Baptisia Tinctoria*.

Common names—*Wild Indigo, Horsefly Weed, etc.*

Properties—*Alterative, emetic, laxative, stimulant, emmenagogue, tonic, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhœa and defective menstruation, erysipelas, hepatic disorders, whenever an alterative is indicated, and in scarlatina and typhoid fevers, and in all diseases that have a putrescent tendency.*

It has also been used with very satisfactory results in some forms of rheumatism and pneumonia. It is unsafe to use during the period of utero-gestation, as it is capable of producing abortion. It excites the glandular system powerfully, which entitles it to the appellation of resolvent.

Externally it is a valuable remedy for all kinds of ulcers, even the foulest, either gangrenous, eating, or syphilitic. Also for ulcerated sore throat, mercurial sore mouth, sore nipples, chronic sore eyes, and in short every ulcerous affection. It may be sprinkled upon the surface of the sore, made into an ointment, or in a poultice with elm bark.

Dose, from one to three grains.

LEPTANDRIN.

Derived from—*Leptandra Virginica*.

Common names—*Black Root, Culver's Root, Culver's Physic, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, deobstruent, chologogue, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Fevers of every type, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc.*

It is one of the very best medicines known, to correct and stimulate the hepatic secretions in those cases where it is desirable not to produce debility by drastic alvine evacuations. It operates silently, yet surely.

Combined with Juglandin, it is especially valuable in the treatment of chronic dysentery and diarrhea, for the treatment of children and delicate females, and many chronic diseases, where there is deficiency of the proper biliary secretion, and where, from the advanced stage of the disease, the former use of drastic cathartics rendering their repetition inadmissible, or any inflammatory condition of the stomach and bowels; the bowels can be moved and the secretions regulated with Leptandrin without danger of further prostration. It is very efficacious in the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera infantum. In these diseases it is usually given in small doses, and repeated every one or two hours. The marked success which has attended the use of the Leptandrin, in the treatment of summer complaints, demands for it a more prominent place in our *Materia Medica*, and further observations as to its therapeutic effects. It is also used with marked success in typhoid fever, intermittent, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, biliary derangements, combined with Hydrastin or Quinine. Valuable in the treatment of chronic laryngitis, bronchitis, and other affections of the throat and chest. Leptandrin is used with Podophyllin to qualify the action of the latter.

Dose, two to four grains.

ACONITIN.

Derived from—*Aconitum Napellus*.

Common names—*Wolf's-bane and Monk's-hood*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, and narcotic*.

Used in all diseases arising from suppressed peripherist

secretions, as well as in all chronic diseases of the fibrous membranes, muscles, periosteum, in exudations and paralytic nervous diseases which arise from local metastatic, rheumatic and arthritic affections of the nerves, asthenic and torpid dropsies, rheumatism, asthma, scrofula, syphilitic and mercurial pains in the bones, scabies, ophthalmia, etc.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

ALNUIN.

Derived from—*Alnus Rubra*.

Common names—*Tag Alder, and Swamp Alder*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, tonic, and sub-astringent*.

Employment—*Scrofula, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, syphilis, and whenever an alterative is required*.

From twenty years' experience in the use of this article, both in crude and concentrated forms, we have learned to value it highly.

Dose, two to ten grains.

AMPELOPSIN.

Derived from—*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

Common names—*Woodbine, American Ivy, Five-leaved Ivy, Virginia Creeper, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of Root and Vine, and Twigs*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, expectorant, anti-syphilitic, astringent, and tonic*.

Employment—*Scrofula, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, dropsy, syphilis, diarrhea, and rheumatism*. Valuable in the treatment of venereal diseases, scrofula, dermoid affections, bronchitis, and other derangements of the respiratory system, and in all cases in which an alterative is required.

Dose, two to four grains.

APOCYNIN.

Derived from—*Apocynum Cannabinum*.

Common names—*Black Indian Hemp, Dog's-bane, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties — *Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, tonic, and vermifuge.*

Used in dropsy, dyspepsia, scrofula, rheumatism, consumption, atonic conditions of the stomach, kidneys, and lacteal vessels, and in convalescing stage of typhoid and other fevers, dysentery, and other forms of acute diseases. Also, for destroying the *ascaris vermicularis*.

In small doses, say from one-fourth to one-half of one grain, APOCYNIN is diaphoretic, expectorant, stimulant, and diuretic, and as such is employed in intermittent and remittent fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, acute rheumatism, and other febrile disorders. In large doses it is a violent emeto-cathartic.

ASCLEPIN.

Derived from—*Asclepias Tuberosa.*

Common names—*Pleurisy Root, White Root, Wind Root, Colic Root, Butterfly Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties — *Alterative, anti-spasmodic, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Fevers of every type, pneumonia, croup, peritonitis, pleuritis, rheumatism, colic, colds, coughs, hepatic derangements, constipation, whooping cough, hysteria, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, and in inflammatory diseases of whatever type.*

Exercises an especial influence over the serous tissues; gives prompt relief in flatulent colic; of great value during the febrile stage of dysentery; used for triturating with gelsemin, veratrin, hyoscyamin, podophyllin, sanguinarin, etc., to qualify their action. Its power is increased by administering in warm water.

Dose, two to four grains.

ATROPIN.

Derived from—*Atropa Belladonna.*

Common names—*Belladonna*, and *Deadly Nightshade*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic, alterative, resolvent, diaphoretic, and diuretic*.

Used in all diseases, particularly of a chronic character, which are based upon an abnormally increased sensibility, such as mania, melancholy, epilepsy, whooping cough, chronic neuralgia, hydrophobia, amaurosa, etc. Used also in indurations of the glandular organs, in the commencing stages of scirrhus, obstructions and retarded circulation of the abdomen, dropsies, obstructed catamenias, etc., and as a prophylactic in scarlatina.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

BAROSMIN.

Derived from—*Barosma Crenata*.

Common name—*Buchu*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic, tonic, stimulant and anti-spasmodic*.

Employment—*Gravel, catarrh of the urinary bladder, disease of the prostate gland, hematuria, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

CAULOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Caulophyllum Thalictroides*.

Common name—*Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, alterative, tonic, emmenagogue, parturifacient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and vermifuge*.

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, to promote delivery, after-pains, dyspepsia, rheumatism, dropsy, whooping cough, hic-cough, hysteria, hysteritis, aphthous sore mouth, to expel worms, etc.*

For relieving after-pains, particularly when combined with cypripedin and scutellarin, it is very efficient. As a

preparatory parturient, given in moderate doses, every night at bed-time for several weeks previous to confinement, it allays cramps, false pains, and other unpleasant symptoms. In atonic conditions of the uterus, passive hemorrhage, congestive dysmenorrhea, and prolapsus uteri, it has proved of much efficacy. To expedite delivery in cases of debility, fatigue or want of uterine energy, it is superior to ergot. The dose in these cases is to be repeated every thirty or sixty minutes.

Dose, as an alterative, one to three grains; for other purposes, two to five grains.

CERASEIN.

Derived from—*Cerasus Virginiana*.

Common name—*Choke Cherry*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Tonic, anti-periodic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, anti-spasmodic, and slightly astringent*.

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, debility, indigestion, chorea, hysteria, spermatorrhea, passive hemorrhages, chronic cough, the convalescing stages of diarrhea, dysentery, etc.*

The Cerasein is one of the most important and valuable acquisitions made to Materia Medica of late years. It supplies a necessity long felt by practitioners for a substitute for quinine in certain conditions of the system wherein the latter is inadmissible.

In the treatment of ague and fever, according to the experience of many practitioners, it is unequalled. It is alike applicable in the treatment of fevers of every type, and the convalescing stages of all acute diseases.

Medium dose, five grains.

CHELONIN.

Derived from—*Chelone Glabra*.

Common names—*Balmony, Snake Head, Turtlebloom, Turtle Head, Salt Rheum*.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Laxative, tonic, and anthelmintic*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, and to expel worms.*

Especially valuable in the treatment of hepatic disorders.

Dose, one to two grains.

CHIMAPHILIN.

Derived from—*Chimaphila Umbelata.*

Common names—*Prince's Pine, Pipsissewa, Winter-green, Pyrola, Ground Holly, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, and astringent.*

Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, dropsy, gonorrhea, strangury, gravel, etc.*

Especially useful in the treatment of chronic rheumatism; used in all vitiated conditions of the blood and fluids, skin diseases, and whenever an alterative, resolvent and tonic is indicated.

Dose, two to five grains.

COLLINSONIN.

Derived from—*Collinsonia Canadensis.*

Common names—*Hardback, Stone Root, Ox Balm, Knot Root, Healall, Rich Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, gout, gravel, dropsy, catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhea, hemorrhoids, colic, cramps, indigestion, etc.*

The most remarkable influences of the Collinsonin are observable in hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum.

The most inveterate and chronic cases are relieved, and frequently cured by means of this remedy alone. It should be given in large doses at first, say five grains, and repeated every two hours, in severe cases, until the system is brought under its influence and all the symptoms controlled, and then continued in average doses three or four times a day until the disease is eradicated.

Average dose, two grains.

COLOCYNTHIN.

Derived from—*Cucumis Colocynthis*.

Common names—*Colocynth*, *Bitter Cucumber*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic*.

Employment—*Obstinate quartan fevers, atonic jaundice, indolent dropsies, amenorrhea, worms. chronic nervous affections, etc.*

Dose one-fourth to two grains

CORNIN.

Derived from—*Cornus Florida*.

Common names—*Dogwood*, *Boxwood*, *Flowering Cornel*,
etc.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, anti-periodic, and astringent*.

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, indigestion, debility, and the convalescing stages of many acute diseases.*

Used chiefly as a substitute for quinine where a peculiar idiosyncrasy forbids the use of the latter article. It is considered the best native substitute for the bark that we have. But it possesses other properties not less valuable than its anti-periodic power. In that distressing symptom of indigestion, termed heartburn, it gives prompt relief. It has also gained considerable reputation in the cure of leucorrhea.

Dose, two to four grains.

CORYDALIN.

Derived from—*Corydalis Formosa*.

Common names—*Turkey Corn*, *Turkey Pea*, *Staggerweed*, *etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, resolvent, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, cutaneous diseases, dropsy, debility, etc.*

The average dose of the Corydalin is two grains. It

seldom or never disagrees with the stomach, and may be employed as a tonic in irritable conditions of that organ.

CYPRIPEIDIN.

Derived from—*Cypripedium Pubescens*.

Common names—*Wild Ladies' Slipper*, *Yellow Umbel*, *Nerve Root*, *American Valerian*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic*, *nervine*, *tonic*, *narcotic*, and *diaphoretic*.

Employment—*Hysteria*, *chorea*, *nervous headache*, *neuralgia*, *hypochondria*, *nervous irritability*, *fevers*, *debility*, etc.

There are many cases of idiosyncrasy, etc., where opium does not act kindly. In these cases, and as a general nervine, the Cypripedin is very beneficially used. Those cases of hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondriasis, etc., which are aggravated, or not relieved, by opium, this article is used with very happy results. It is also very beneficially used in all cases of nervous irritability, nervous headache, and is far preferable to administer to children than any of the preparations of opium. There is no danger of its producing constipation, and its tonic property renders it very serviceable in diseases of debility. It may be used in all cases where it is desirable to quiet the nervous system.

Dose, two to four grains.

DIGITALIN.

Derived from—*Digitalis Purpurea*.

Common name—*Fox-glove*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Narcotic*, *arterial sedative*, *alterative*, *resolvent*, *diuretic*, *anti-septic*, etc.

Employment—*Dropsies*, *pneumonia*—both *acute and chronic*, *hemoptysis*, *neuralgia*, *mania*, *epilepsy*, *pertussis*, *asthma*, *rheumatism*, *disease of the heart*—both *functional and organic*, *croup*, *nervous affections of almost every type*,

to prevent abortion, glandular diseases, fever, and inflammations generally; also in scrofulous affections, chronic exanthema, local œdema, ulcers, tumors, diseases of the bones and joints, etc.

Digitalin exercises a powerful influence over the absorbent system, hence its indication in cases of dropsical effusions. It has the reputation of possessing cumulative properties, but this, we think, may be avoided by duly neutralizing the acidity of the system previous to its exhibition. Its use implies the necessity of much caution.

Dose, from one-fifth to one-half of one grain.

DIOSCOREIN.

Derived from—*Dioscorea Villosa*.

Common names—*Wild Yam, Colic Root, Devil's Bones, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Bilious colic, cholera morbus, nausea attending pregnancy, spasms, coughs, hepatic disorders, after-pains, flatulence, dysmenorrhœa, and in all cases where an anti-spasmodic is required.*

Especially useful in the treatment of bilious colic and cholera morbus. It is prompt, safe, and reliable.

Average dose, from two to five grains, repeated as occasion requires.

EUONYMIN.

Derived from—*Euonymus Americanus*.

Common names—*Waahoo, Burning Bush, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Tonic, laxative, alterative, and expectorant.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, hepatic torpor, and affections of the respiratory system.*

It is one of the most valuable agents for the relief of obstinate constipation. This medicine is successfully used in the treatment of dyspepsia, torpid liver, and dropsy.

It imparts tone to the stomach, and activity to the digestive organs.

Dose, one to three grains.

EUPATORIN (PERFO.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Perfoliatum*.

Common names—*Boneset, Thoroughwort, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Aperient, emetic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, alterative, resolvent, and tonic.*

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, coughs, colds, influenza, catarrh, dyspepsia, debility, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

EUPATORIN (PURPU.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Purpureum*.

Common names—*Queen of the Meadow, Gravel-weed, Joe-pye, Trumpet-weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Diuretic, stimulant, astringent and tonic.*

Employment—*Gravel, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, hematuria, hematamesis, hemoptysis, dysentery, whooping cough, asthma, etc.*

Dose, two to four grains.

EUPHORBIN.

Derived from—*Euphorbia Corollata*.

Common names—*Bowman's Root, Blooming Spurge, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and vermifuge.*

Employment—*Fevers, dropsy, diarrhea, dysentery, biliary congestions, worms, etc.*

In small doses, nauseant, and relaxant. In emeto-cathartic doses it will sometimes produce a considerable

degree of prostration, cold sweats, coldness of the extremities, and sinking of the pulse. From this condition, however, the system soon reacts, and the patient incurs no permanent debility.

Dose, as an emetic, two grains. As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from one-fourth to one grain.

FRASERIN.

Derived from—*Frasera Carolinensis*.

Common name—*American Colombo*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and mildly astringent*.

Employment—*Indigestion, debility, diarrhea, night-sweats, hysteria, gravelly disorders, etc.*

Fraserin is a special tonic and stimulant to the digestive organs, and particularly to the mucous membranes of the liver and other viscera concerned in digestion and assimilation. It possesses no laxative properties, but, on the contrary, is slightly astringent. As a tonic it will be accepted by the stomach when other tonics are rejected, and its employment is admissible in the most extreme cases of debility, by virtue of its kindly influences upon this and the surrounding organs.

Average dose, four grains.

GERANIIN.

Derived from—*Geranium Maculatum*.

Common names—*Crane's-bill, Purple Crow-foot, Alum Root, Spotted Geranium, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and anti-septic*.

Employment—*Dysentery, diarrhea, hemoptysis, hematuria, passive hemorrhages, aphthous sore mouths, leucorrhea, gleet, diabetes, and all affections of the mucous surfaces.*

In its action it differs somewhat from astringents generally, in promoting instead of suppressing the secretive power of the mucous surfaces, and leaving them moist and invigorated in their functions.

The Geraniin is an excellent remedial in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea, after the use of proper evacuants; also, in the latter stages of cholera infantum.

It has checked the vomiting in cholera when other means failed.

Dose, one to three grains.

GOSSYPIIN.

Derived from—*Gossypium Herbaceum*.

Common name—*Cotton Root*.

Part used—*Bark of Root*.

The bark of the Cotton Root has been highly recommended as an emmenagogue and diuretic. We have prepared the Gossypiin, at the earnest request of several physicians, who have used the crude article to a great extent.

Dose, from one to five grains.

HAMAMELIN.

Derived from—*Hamamelis Virginica*.

Common names—*Witch Hazel*, *Winter-bloom*, *Spotted Alder*, etc.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and sedative*.

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhages, stomatitis, leucorrhea, gleet, etc.*

Average dose, one to three grains.

HELONIN.

Derived from—*Helonias Dioica*.

Common names—*Unicorn*, *False Unicorn*, *Drooping Starwort*, *Helonias*, *Devil's Bit*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue*.

Employment—*Prolapsus uteri, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, to prevent miscarriage, dyspepsia, worms, etc.*

No agent of the *Materia Medica* better deserves the name of *uterine tonic* than the Helonin. Especially useful in debility of the uterus and its appendages.

In chronic gastritis, and in the convalescing stage of acute diseases, where there is much gastric irritability, it will be tolerated by the stomach when other tonics are rejected. Dose, two to four grains.

HYDRASTIN.

Derived from—*Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Common names—*Golden Seal*, *Yellow Puccoon*, *Ground Raspberry*, *Tumeric Root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Laxative*, *cholagogue*, *alterative*, *resolvent*, *tonic*, *diuretic*, *anti-septic*, etc.

Employment—*Leucorrhea*, *gonorrhea*, *gleet*, *cystitis*, *fevers*, *dyspepsia*, *constipation*, *piles*, *ophthalmia*, *otorrhea*, *catarrh*, and all diseases involving the mucous surfaces.

Hydrastin exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Its action in this respect is so manifest that the indications for its employment can not be mistaken. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a cholagogue and deobstruent it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, mesentery, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, constipation, piles, and all morbid and critical discharges.

Dose, one to two grains.

HYOSCYAMIN.

Derived from—*Hyoscyamus Niger*.

Common name—*Henbane*.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Anodyne*, *antispasmodic*, *soporific*, *sedative*, *narcotic*, *diuretic*, and *laxative*.

Employment—*Neuralgia*, *gout*, *rheumatism*, *asthma*, *hooping cough*, *croup*, *chronic cough*, *hyperæsthesia*, *cramps*,

convulsions, nervous pains, catarrhal affections, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc., etc.

In large doses, narcotic and dangerous. In medicinal doses, it is anodyne, soporific, anti-spasmodic, and laxative. Usually given where opium disagrees, or where constipation is to be avoided.

Dose, one-eighth to one grain.

IRISIN.

Derived from—*Iris Versicolor*.

Common name—*Blue Flag*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, sialagogue, laxative, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, vermifuge, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, dropsy, rheumatism, glandular swellings, eruptions of the skin, and affections of the liver and spleen.*

Irisin is justly esteemed as one of our most valuable alteratives.

Dose, two to four grains.

JALAPIN.

Derived from—*Ipomœa Jalapa*.

Common name—*Jalap*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic.*

Employment—*Dropsy, fevers, and whenever a powerful local cathartic is indicated.*

Dose, three grains.

JUGLANDIN.

Derived from—*Juglans Cinerea*.

Common names—*Butternut, White Walnut, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, cholagogue, laxative, deobstruent, detergent and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Fevers, dysentery, dyspepsia, piles, jaun-*

dice, hepatic disorders, and diseases of the urinary apparatus.

In large doses, emetic and cathartic. In small doses, laxative, chologogue, deobstruent, detergent, diuretic, and alterative. Of exceeding value in the treatment of those fevers attended with gastric and enteric irritability, dysentery, habitual constipation, jaundice, dyspepsia, the various affections of the urinary apparatus, piles, and all visceral derangements. It operates without irritation, and leaves the bowels in a soluble condition.

Dose, two to five grains.

LEONTODIN.

Derived from—*Leontodon Taraxacum*.

Common name—*Dandelion*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, and aperient*.

It is applicable to the diseases of the digestive organs and to hepatic derangements. It is used in congestion and chronic inflammation of the liver and spleen, in dropsical affections dependent on obstructions of the abdominal viscera. It is contra-indicated in acute inflammatory diseases.

Dose, two to four grains.

LUPULIN.

Derived from—*Humulus Lupulus*.

Common name—*Hops*.

Part used—*The Strobiles, or Cones*.

Properties—*Nervine, hypnotic, febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, delirium tremens, hysteria, after-pains, chordee, spermatorrhea, intermittent fevers, etc.*

The Lupulin under consideration should not be confounded with the pollen of the hops, sometimes, though improperly, called Lupulin.

In chronic gastritis it is invaluable. Procures sleep,

without producing the narcotic effects of opium, or constipating the bowels, and does not disorder the stomach. See article on Gelsemin.

Dose, one to two grains.

LYCOPIN.

Derived from—*Lycopus Virginicus*.

Common names—*Water Horehound, Bugle Weed, Sweet Bugle, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, sedative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Incipient phthisis, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, uterine and other hemorrhages, diabetes, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, cardiac affections, etc.*

One of the very best remedies of its class. In the treatment of hemoptysis and diabetes it has been found of peculiar and exceeding efficacy.

Average dose, from one to four grains.

MACROTIN, OR CIMICIFUGIN.

Derived from—*Cimicifuga Racemosa*.

Common names—*Black Cohosh, Deer Weed, Rattle Root, Black Snake Root, Squaw Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, resolvent, nervine, emmenagogue, parturient, tonic, and narcotic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, hysteria, chorea, chlorosis, to facilitate delivery, rheumatism, coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, phthisis, small-pox, croup, convulsions, epilepsy, neuralgia, scrofula, indigestion, prolapsus uteri, gonorrhœa, gleet, spermatorrhea, intermittent fever, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.*

As a parturient, the Macroton is a remedy of considerable merit. It is quite as sure to increase the contractile power of the uterus as the ergot, but is not as violent in its effects in cases where the safety of the child would be endangered

by the administration of the *secale cornutum*, this article may be safely given.

Dose, one to three grains, three to six times per day. As a parturient, three to five grains, to be repeated in from thirty to sixty minutes, if necessary.

MENISPERMIN.

Derived from—*Menispermum Canadense*.

Common names—*Yellow Parilla, Moonseed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, laxative, diuretic, and stimulant.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilitic infections, cutaneous eruptions, gout, rheumatism, hepatic torpor, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, glandular enlargements, etc.*

The Menispermin is a remedy of positive and remarkable value.

Medium dose, two grains.

PHYTOLACIN.

Derived from—*Phytolacca Decandra*.

Common names—*Poke Root, Garget, Scape, Pigeon Berry, Coakum, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, deobstruent, detergent, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, anti-herpetic, diuretic, laxative, slightly narcotic, and in larger doses, emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, salt rheum, itch, and other cutaneous diseases, glandular affections, as tuberculosis of the liver, spleen, etc., carcinoma, hepatic torpor, etc.*

The Phytolacin is one of the most decided alteratives of the *Materia Medica*.

Dose, one to three grains.

POPULIN.

Derived from—*Populus Tremuloides*.

Common names—*Upland Poplar, White Poplar, Quaking Aspen, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, stomachic, depurative, vermifuge, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Indigestion, flatulence, worms, hysteria, jaundice, fevers, cutaneous diseases, scalding and suppression of urine, night sweats, etc.*

As a remedy for frequent and painful micturition, accompanied with heat or scalding, combined with a little tincture of myrrh, it perhaps stands unrivaled.

Dose, two to four grains.

PRUNIN.

Derived from—*Prunus Virginiana. (Cerasus Serotina.)*

Common names—*Wild Cherry, Black Cherry, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and in large doses, sedative.*

Employment—*Coughs, colds, incipient phthisis, dyspepsia, hectic fever, debility, scrofula, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

RHEIN.

Derived from—*Rheum Palmatum.*

Common name—*Rhubarb.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Cathartic, alterative, laxative, tonic, solvent, chologogue, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia and its concomitant symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, constipation, etc., diarrhea, dysentery, colic, atonic dropsy, chlorosis, mucous cachexies, scrofula, diabetes mellitus, fevers, hemorrhoids, jaundice, biliary calculi, asthenic catarrhs, etc.*

Dose, one to four grains.

RHUSIN.

Derived from—*Rhus Glabrum.*

Common names—*Sumach, Upland Sumach, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, apthous and mercurial sore mouth, diabetes, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, hectic fever, and scrofula.*

Rhusin may be justly classed amongst the most valuable of the astringent tonics. It is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and is very useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhea, occurring in consumptive patients.

Dose, one or two grains.

RUMIN.

Derived from—*Rumex Crispus.*

Common names—*Yellow Dock, Sour Dock, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, detergent, anti-scorbutic, and mildly astringent and laxative, much like rhubarb.*

Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, scorbutus, salt rheum, leucorrhea, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, etc.*

Average dose, three grains.

SANGUINARIN.

Derived from—*Sanguinaria Canadensis.*

Common names—*Blood Root, Red Puccoon, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, sedative, febrifuge, stimulant, tonic, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, emmenagogue, detergent, antiseptic, expectorant, laxative, errhine, and escharotic.*

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, croup, influenza, rheumatism, amenorrhea, whooping cough, asthma, constipation, gravel, scrofula, jaundice, dropsy, dyspepsia, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

SCUTELLARIN.

Derived from—*Scutellaria Lateriflora.*

Common names—*Blue Sculldog, Mad Dog Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Nervine, tonic, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.*

Employment—*Convulsions, chorea, delirium, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, nervous debility, urinary disorders, etc.*

The Scutellarin is a valuable nervine, quieting the nervous system in many cases, where other nervines entirely fail. For children, it is better, in most cases, than the preparations of opium. It has been found very serviceable in the treatment of convulsions, neuralgia, chorea, and all forms of nervous derangement. The nervous excitability, restlessness, and wakefulness attending acute and chronic diseases, can easily be controlled, and sleep procured by the administration of this remedy.

Dose, from one to two grains.

SENECIN.

Derived from—*Senecio Gracilis.*

Common names—*Life Root, Unkum, Cough Weed, Female Regulator, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, febrifuge, expectorant, pectoral, alterative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, hysteria, gravel, strangury, chlorosis, dropsy, dysentery, gonorrhea, coughs, colds, loss of appetite, debility, etc.*

It exercises an especial influence over the female reproductive organs.

Give in doses of from two to four grains.

SMILACIN.

Derived from—*Smilax Officinalis.*

Common name—*Sarsaparilla.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, and detergent.*

Employment—*Scrofula, venereal diseases, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, etc.*

Dose, two to five grains.

STILLINGIN.

Derived from—*Stillingia Sylvatica*.

Common names—*Queen's Root, Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Marcory, Cock-up-hat, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, stimulant, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, cutaneous diseases, incontinence of urine, impotence, sterility, rheumatism, bronchitis, stomatitis, and whenever an alterative is required.*

Average dose, three grains.

STRYCHNIN.

Derived from—*Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

Common name—*Nux Vomica*.

Part used—*The Seeds*.

The Strychnin manufactured by us, differs from the strychnia of commerce, being a combination of the three therapeutic constituents of the seeds, viz.: strychnia, brucia, and a neutral principle. The strength of our Strychnin, as compared with strychnia, is as 12 to 8. Thus, if the dose of strychnia be one-twelfth of a grain, the dose of Strychnin will be one-eighth of a grain, that is, one-third more than of the strychnia.

TRILLIIN.

Derived from—*Trillium Pendulum*.

Common names—*Beth-root, Birth-root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, alterative, tonic, diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-septic, and emmenagogue.*

Employment—*Hemorrhages, either external or internal, leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri, menorrhagia, dyspepsia, whooping cough, asthma, immoderate flow of the lochia, etc.*

Dose, two to four grains.

VERATRIN.

Derived from—*Veratrum Viride*.

Common names—*American Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Itch Weed, Indian Poke, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nervine, anti-spasmodic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, febrifuge, anodyne, soporific.*

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, delirium tremens, mania, affections of the heart, both functional and organic, congestions of the portal circle, whooping cough, asthma, hysteria, cramps, convulsions, scrofula, dropsy, epilepsy, amenorrhea, etc.*

In the treatment of dysentery, it is a superior auxiliary, given every three or four hours, following it in one or two hours with one or two grains of the geraniin.

There are but few remedies by which the heart's action can be so readily and surely controlled as with the Veratrin, which renders it a valuable remedy in palpitation, and where there is high arterial excitement. It may also be used in neuralgia, etc.

The Veratrin has attracted the attention of the profession but very little till within a few years. But recent investigation and experiments have more fully developed its power and efficacy in the treatment of diseases. We have used it more or less since 1840, and being fully convinced of its merits, have been led to prepare it for the profession. Like all new remedies of any merit, its valuable properties have probably been overrated by some of the more zealous advocates. But, after using it twenty-one years, we trust that our zeal has become moderated to that degree which will allow us to speak of the Veratrin in such general terms that no one will be disappointed after fully testing it.

The Veratrin is a medicine of great power, and capable of producing serious results when recklessly or empirically administered; when given in full or over doses, produces vertigo, faintness, headache, dimness of vision, paleness,

coldness, prostration, and violent emesis. When used in proper quantities, it excites diaphoresis, reduces the force and frequency of the heart's action, allays nervous excitability, subdues pain, and sometimes produces nausea and vomiting.

Dose, one-eighth to one-half grain.

VIBURNIN.

Derived from—*Viburnum Opulus* (*V. Oxycoccus*. Pursh.)

Common names—*High Cranberry, Cramp Bark, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic, expectorant, alterative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Cramps, spasms, convulsions, asthma, hysteria, chorea, intermittent fever, pneumonia, dysmenorrhea, to prevent abortion, and to relieve after-pains.*

Dose, one to three grains.

XANTHOXYLIN.

Derived from—*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*.

Common name—*Prickly Ash.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Stimulant, tonic, alterative, and sialagogue.*

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, paralysis, indigestion, colic, syphilis, etc.*

There is, perhaps, no better *permanent stimulant* than this. Hence, in cold and languid states of the system, it is of great value. As a constitutional remedy in the treatment of old and indolent ulcers, it has proved remarkably efficacious. It has been found valuable in the treatment of intestinal ulceration, and combined with Stillingin, in the atonic condition which frequently follows an attack of cholera infantum. In hemorrhage of the stomach, bowels, or urinary organs, we have found it an invaluable remedy.

Dose, one to two grains.

COPAIVIN.

Common name—*Copaiba*.

Part used—*The Natural Balsam*.

Properties—*Gently stimulant, diuretic, laxative, carminative.*

Employment—*Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane, blenorrhea, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, diarrhœa, catarrh, catarrh of the bladder, etc.*

Average dose, two to five grains.

OIL OF CAPSICUM.

Derived from—*Capsicum Annuum*.

Common name—*Cayenne Pepper*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*Stimulant, anti-septic, and rubefacient.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, remittent and scarlet fevers, coughs, colds, hoarseness, cholera, suspended animation, rheumatism, passive hemorrhages, and whenever a pure and powerful stimulant is needed.*

In the treatment of scarlet fever, and malignant sore throat, it is a most valuable remedy, both internally and as a gargle. As a gargle it must be greatly diluted. As a rubefacient, the Capsicin is an elegant remedy. It acts very speedily, and is not liable to produce vesication. One ounce of the oil, in from four to eight ounces of alcohol, makes a strong rubefacient liniment. In this form it is beneficially used in rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, or, in severe cases, it may be used of full strength.

Dose, as a stimulant, one or two drops on a little sugar. After thoroughly triturating it with sugar it may be dissolved in a little hot water, if desired.

OIL OF ERIGERON.

Derived from—*Erigeron Canadense*.

Common names—*Fire Weed, Canada Fleabane, Colt's Tail, Scabious, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Uterine hemorrhage, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, uterine leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gravel, and all other affections of the urinary apparatus. Locally, in rheumatic affections, enlargement of the tonsils, neuralgia, spinal irritation, etc.*

Dose, two to four drops.

OIL OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

This is the fixed oil of the seed.

Properties similar to the Lobelia.

The oil is given in doses of two to five drops, triturated with a little loaf sugar, to be repeated as occasion may demand.

OIL OF POPULUS.

Derived from—*Populus Tremuloides.*

Common name—*Poplar, Quaking Aspen.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Valuable as external application, for burns, sore nipples, abrasions of the skin, and various eruptions.

In its influences it seems to partake of the character of the balsams.

For some forms of the eczema, salt rheum, excoriated nipples, healthy ulcers, etc., this will be found one of the most efficient applications.

OIL OF SOLIDAGO.

Derived from—*Solidago Odora.*

Common name—*Sweet Scented Goldenrod.*

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Pain in the stomach and bowels, flatulence, suppression of urine, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and for inhalation in diseases of the respiratory organs.*

The Oil of Solidago is a mild but efficient remedy in the complaints above mentioned. It may be given in doses of from two to five drops, and repeated every thirty or sixty minutes until relief is obtained.

OIL STILLINGIA.

Derived from—*Stillingia Sylvatica*.

Common name—*Queen's Root, Yaw Root, etc.*

Used externally as a counter-irritant and discutient. Dissolved in alcohol, either alone or combined with the oils of Lobelia and Cajuput, it is applied to painful rheumatic swellings, contractions of the joints, curvature of the spine, and to discuss indolent tumors.

Dose, one or two drops.

OIL OF XANTHOXYLUM.

Derived from—*The bark of the Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*.

Common name—*Prickly Ash*.

A permanent and diffusive stimulant.

Used for the same purpose as the other preparations of the plant.

Dose, two to five drops.

OLEO-RESIN OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

Derived from—*The Leaves of the Lobelia*.

Properties—*Emetic, relaxant, expectorant, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

BRONCHITIS DROPS.

R.—*Rumex Crispus, Rhus Glabra, Hyoscyamus Niger, Uvularia Perfoliata, Cypripedium Pubescens.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, stimulant, sedative, nervine, and astringent.*

An invaluable remedy in the cure of bronchitis. In the treatment of bronchitis and throat diseases, these drops should be applied once or twice a day, as far as possible, to the parts affected, especially in laryngitis.

Dose, from five to ten drops, to be repeated according to the urgency of the case.

WINE TINC. LOBELIA INFLATA.

Derived from—*Lobelia Inflata*.

Common names—*Indian Tobacco, Emetic Wood, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nervine, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, resolvent, and relaxant.*

Employment—*Croup, pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, influenza, catarrh, hysteria, chorea, convulsions, poisoning, suspended animation, tetanus, false labor pains, sick headache, epilepsy, neuralgia, febrile diseases, cutaneous eruptions, etc.*

Dose, as an emetic, from one to four fluid drachms.

As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from five to twenty drops.

CON. COMP. STILLINGIA ALTERNATIVE.

R.—Rad. *Stillingia Sylvatica*, Rad. *Corydalis Formosa*, Rad. *Phytolacca Decandria*, Rad. *Iris Versicolor*, Cort. *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, Fol. *Chimaphila Umbellata*, Sem. *Cardamomum*.

This is a powerful and efficient alterative, and is adapted to fulfill the morbid indications of disease to, perhaps, a greater extent than any other preparation.

In the treatment of syphilitic affections it is invaluable. In strumous, cancerous, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections, and, in short, in every morbid cachexy, where a powerful alterative and depurative is indicated, it may be advantageously employed. In bronchitis, hepatic derangements, leucorrhœa, etc., it has proved of eminent service.

Dose, one to five drops in a little water, sweetened if desired.

The *Comp. Syrup of Stillingia* may be readily prepared by adding one ounce of this preparation to thirty-two of simple syrup, and flavoring as desired.

DOSES AND PRICES ANNEXED.

OILS.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

These Tinctures are among the greatest improvements in modern pharmacy, and embrace the peculiar features for which our preparations have become so celebrated. They combine the essential qualities of definiteness, uniformity, and reliability. The various proximate active principles are isolated singly, divested of all non-medicinal admixture, carefully estimated and re-dissolved in alcohol in exact proportions. Hence they resemble a definite solution of Morphia, Quinia, or any other definite vegetable alkaloid, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power. They are concentrated, definite solutions of the entire medicinal constituents of the plants from which they are severally derived.

They are much stronger than any other fluid preparations
made from the same articles.

Conc.	Tinc.		Doses in drops.	In 2 oz bottles.	In lb bottles.
		Aconitum Nap.....	1 to 5	\$0 50	\$3 00
"	"	Apocynum Can.....	5 " 15	75	4 00
"	"	Atropa Bella.....	1 " 5	75	4 00
"	"	Asclepias Tub.....	8 " 20	50	3 00
"	"	Baptisia Tinet.....	8 " 20	35	2 00
"	"	Barosma Cren.....	2 " 10	50	3 00
"	"	Cannabis Ind.....	5 " 15	50	3 00
"	"	Chelone Glab.....	5 " 10	40	2 50
"	"	Collinsonia Can.....	5 " 20	60	3 50
"	"	Cornus Flor.....	10 " 20	35	2 00
"	"	Corydalis Form.....	4 " 12	1 00	6 00
"	"	Cypriped. Pub.....	8 " 20	60	3 50
"	"	Digitalis Purp.....	1 " 4	35	2 00
"	"	Euonymus Am.....	2 " 10	50	3 00
"	"	Eupator. Perfo.....	10 " 20	35	2 00
"	"	" Purp.....	2 " 10	50	3 50
"	"	Gossypium Herb.....	5 " 20	75	4 00
"	"	Gelseminum S.....	5 " 20	60	3 75
"	"	Humulus Lup.....	5 " 15	35	2 00
"	"	Hyoscam. Nig.....	5 " 20	50	3 00
"	"	Hydrastis Can.....	5 " 15	60	3 50
"	"	Iris Versicolor.....	10 " 15	35	2 00
"	"	Ipomæa Jalapa.....	2 " 12	60	3 50
"	"	Leptandria Vir.....	8 " 20	40	2 50
"	"	Lycopus Vir.....	10 " 20	50	3 00
"	"	Macrotys Rac.....	1 " 10	30	1 50
"	"	Podophyll. Pelt.....	2 " 10	30	1 50
"	"	Rhus Glab.....	2 " 10	50	3 00
"	"	Sanguinaria Can.....	5 " 15	30	1 75
"	"	Scutellaria Lat.....	2 " 10	50	3 00
"	"	Senecio Grac.....	10 " 20	50	3 00
"	"	Stillingia Syl.....	5 " 10	35	2 25
"	"	Smilax Sarsa.....	10 " 20	50	3 00
"	"	Strychnos Nux V.....	1 " 2	50	3 00
"	"	Veratrum Viride.....	1 " 8	60	3 50
"	"	Xanthoxylum Frax.....	2 " 5	25	1 50

To Physicians and Druggists.

The prices on the PRICE LIST are those to Physicians, in the usual quantities purchased by them. On bills of over fifty dollars, we will make to Physicians *ten per cent. discount*. Our terms are invariably CASH. It is always better to accompany the order with the necessary amount of money; say a draft on some New York house, payable to our order. This will insure against loss. If the amount of the bill is under *ten dollars*, and is collected by express, the expenses of collection must be paid by the purchaser.

Always write DIRECTIONS for forwarding Medicines distinctly, and if possible, state the route or routes by which the packages should be sent. Should such directions not be given with the order, we shall forward the goods by the way we shall judge best.

All goods will be packed with care and shipped in "good order," and a receipt taken therefor. Our responsibility for loss, leakage or breakage, then ceases.

Orders for DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL BOOKS, GLASSWARE, etc., etc., will be promptly filled, and invoiced at lowest prices. A liberal discount made to Druggists.

Address all letters of inquiry and orders to

B. KEITH & CO.,


41 Liberty Street, New York City.

JUJUBE PASTE CAPSULES.

We would call the attention of Physicians and Druggists to this neat invention, for the ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES. They are made of a perfectly soluble material, of a convenient shape, and pleasing to the eye. *By their aid the taste of Nauseous Medicines may be entirely avoided.* For all substances injurious to the Teeth, nothing can be better.

They are of two sizes: No. 1 will contain from six to seven grains of Powders, or fifteen drops of Liquids. No. 2 will contain three grains of Powders, or seven drops of Tinctures.

**THEY ARE PUT UP IN BOXES OF 100 CAPSULES,
AND SOLD AT 40c. PER BOX.**

 They can be sent by Mail at an additional cost of Six Cents.
A liberal Discount to the Trade.

ADDRESS,

B. KEITH & CO.

41 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE.

Being constantly in want of Crude Medicinal Barks, Roots, and Herbs, those having facilities for obtaining them in large quantities, would confer a favor upon us by forwarding their proposals, embracing a list of articles, quantities, and prices.

But be it distinctly understood, that in no case do we hold ourselves bound to accept any consignment of roots, barks, or herbs, unless duly contracted for by us. Due notice of this fact will prevent any misunderstanding.

Neither will we accept any articles not properly gathered and cured.

All roots and barks must be procured in the fall or winter. Leaves should be gathered just before, or while the plant is in blossom.

TO PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.

As our terms are CASH, Druggists and Physicians would do well to accompany their orders with the necessary amount. Or, if they reside near some Express route, the bill can be collected by the Express upon delivery of articles. These medicines can be sent by mail to any address in the United States, (within three thousand miles,) the powders closely enveloped in tin foil, at a cost of nine cents per ounce of medicine. Physicians will find this a convenient way of procuring their medicines when a few ounces are wanted at a time.

Physicians or Druggists wishing to procure any of these Medicines, can obtain them by sending their orders to us, or to any of the principal druggists throughout the United States.

All letters of inquiry and orders will be promptly answered, by addressing

B. KEITH & CO.,
41 Liberty Street, N.Y.

